AN EXPLANATORY KEV.

with an extra knowledge of English.)

To

The Rev T. L Wells Pathmala Part II.

PUBLISHED BY

Keshavlal Bhagvandas Nanavati.

Yavol, under Kalol.

Third Edition.

રેવરન્ડ ટી. એલ. વેલ્સકૃત પાઠમાળા ભાગ ૨ જો

સમજુતીવાર ખુલાસો.

(વધારાના ઇંગ્રેજી જ્ઞાન સાથે)

આવૃત્તિ ત્રીજી, સુધારા વધારા સાથે.

પ્રસિદ્ધ કર્તા

કેશવલાલ ભગવાનદાસ નાણાવટી.

વાવોલ, તાલુકે કલોલ

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પાનકોરને નાકે અમદાવાદ

સંવત ૧૯૭૫ સને ૧૯૧૯

કીંમત ૦-૩-૦

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પ્રસ્તાવના.

ગુજરાતીમાંથી ઇંગ્રેજીમાં શી રીતે તરજુમો કરવો તે વિષે રેવરંડ ટી. એલ. વેલ્સ સાહેબે કેટલાંક વર્ષ પર ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાના વ્યાકરણના નિયમાનુસાર ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાંતર પાઠમાળાના પાંચ ભાગ પ્રસિદ્ધ કર્યા, અને તેથી તેમણે વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઉપર મોટો ઉપકાર કર્યો છે.

હાલમાં ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાની સીધી પદ્ધતિ દાખલ થવાથી કેટલીક ઇંગ્રેજી નિશાળોમાં પાઠમાળા કાઢી નાંખી છે; પણ તે મારા ધારવા પ્રમાણે ઠીક નથી. કારણ કે આ પુસ્તકો ધ્યાન દઇ શિખવાથી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાના વ્યાકરણના નિયમ જાણવામાં આવે છે, અને તેથી કરીને તેમનામાં ઇંગ્રેજી તરજુમો કરવાની શક્તિ આવે છે. અને ઉપરની પદ્ધત્તિ પ્રમાણે શિખવામાં મદદ મળે છે. વળી એ નિર્વિવાદ વાત છે કે ઇંગ્રેજી ભાષાના વ્યકરણના નિયમ જાણ્યાવિના તે ભાષાનું જ્ઞાન થતું નથી.

ઇંગ્રેજી અભ્યાસ ક્રમમાં પાઠમાળાનો વિષય ઘણો અગત્યનો છે, કારણ કે જ્યાં સુધી ગુજરાતીમાંથી ઇંગ્રેજીમાં તરજુમો કરવાની શક્તિ વિદ્યાર્થીમાં ન આવે ત્યાંસુધી તે ભાષાનું સારૂં જ્ઞાન મળ્યું કહેવાય નહી. આ પુસ્તકની અંદરનાં ઇંગ્રેજી વાક્યો બીલકુલ ગોખવાં નહી, પણ પાઠમાળાની અંદરનાં ગુજરાતી વાક્યોનો વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ પોતાની મેળે ઇંગ્રેજીમાં તરજુમો કરવો અને તે તરજુમો ઇંગ્રેજી વાક્યો સાથે સરખાવી પોતાની ભૂલો સુધારી લેવી, અને તે ઉપરથી તેવી જાતનાં બીજાં વાક્યો રચતાં શિખવું.

આ પાઠમાળાની બે ત્રણ જાતની નોટો છપાયલી છે. પણ આ પુસ્તકમાં જે ફુટનોટ (પાના નીચે આપેલી ટીકા) આપી છે, તે ઉપર કહેલી નોટોમાં નથી, અને તે ફુટનોટ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઘણી ઉપયોગી છે.

પાઠમાળા ભાગ ૧ લો ખુલાસો બહાર પડી ચુક્યો છે.

આ ફુટનોટમાં પાઠમાળાની અંદરના ઇંગ્રેજી શબ્દોપરથી થયેલા બીજા શબ્દો તથા તેનાં સંબંધના શબ્દો અને શબ્દોના અર્થના તફાવત તથા એક વાક્યના બે તરજુમા વિગેરે બતાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. આ ફુટનોટ આપવાનો હેતુ એ છે કે તે માંહેના તમામ શબ્દોના અર્થ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વગર ગોખે યાદ રહેશે એટલુંજ નથી, પણ તેમનું વધારાનું જ્ઞાન તેમને ઉપરના ધોરણમાં ઘણું ઉપયોગી થઇ પડશે. આ પ્રમાણે પાઠમાળાના બીજા ભાગોના પણ આવા ખુલાસા પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવાનો અમારો ઇરાદો છે. તેમાંથી આ ખુલાસો પાઠમાળા ભાગ બીજાનો છે. ત્રીજા ભાગનો ખુલાસો તૈયાર થાય છે માટે અમને આશા છે કે આ ખુલાસો વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અને શિક્ષકોને ઉપયોગી થઇ પડશે તો અમે અમારો શ્રમ સફળ થયો માનીશું

આ ખુલાસો કરવામાં અમને ડીસા કાંપની ઇંગ્રેજી સ્કુલના માજી હેડ માસ્તર મી. ભોજાજી વધાજીએ જેઓ ઘણા અનુભવી માર ર છે, ને જેમણે કેળવણી ખાતામાં ૪૦ વરસ નોકરી કરી છે, તેમણે અમને અમુલ્ય મદદ કરી છે, અને એ મદદને લીધેજ આ પુસ્તક બહાર પાડવામાં આવ્યું છે.

આ પુસ્તકમાં નજર ચુકથી જે ભૂલો રહી ગઇ હોય તો શિક્ષકોએ અમને કૃપા કરી જણાવશે તો બીજી આવૃત્તિમાં ઉપકાર સાથે સુધારી લેવામાં આવશે.

બીજી આવૃત્તિની પ્રસ્તાવના.

આ ખુલાસાની પહેલી આવૃત્તિની ૩૦૦૦ નકલો થોડા વખતમાં ખપી જવાથી ખાતરી થાય છે કે આ ખુલાસો બન્ને શિક્ષક અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઉપયોગી માલમ પડયો છે. આ બીજી આવૃત્તિમાં થોડો ઘણો સુધારો વધારો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે તેથી આશા છે કે આ ખુલાસો પહેલી આવૃત્તિ કરતાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓને વધારે ઉપયોગી થઇ પડશે.

વાવોલ, તા. કલોલ,
માર્ચ. ૧૯૧૮. } **કેશવલાલ ભગવાનદાસ નાણાવટી**

PATHMALA PART II.

EXERCISE I.

સૂચના

આ પાઠમાં લખ્યું છે કે વિશેષ નામ જેમકે George, Gopal; સમુચ્ચવાચક નામ જેમકે Gold, milk, wheat; ભાવવાચક નામ જેમકે Goodness, mercy; શહેરનાં નામ જેમકે Bombay. આવા નામોની આગળ Article આવતો નથી એ વાત સાચી છે, પણ જ્યારે તે દરેક નામની જાત બતાવવી હોય છે ત્યારે તેની પૂર્વે "The" વપરાય છે. જેમકે—

The Gold of Australia is better than that of India, હિંદુસ્તાનના સોના કરતાં ઑસ્ટ્રેલિયાનું સોનું સારૂં છે.

The milk of the buffalo is thicker than that of the cow. ભેંસનું દુધ ગાયના દુધ કરતાં જાડુ છે.

The wheat of Bhal is better than that of Ahmedabad. અમદાવાદના ઘઉં કરતાં ભાલના ઘઉં સારા છે.

You will have the goodness to do this work, આ કામ તમે મહેરબાની કરીને કરશો.

Bombay is the London of the East પૂર્વમાં મુંબઇ લંડન જેવું છે.

Kalidass was the Shakespeare of India. કાળીદાસ (મહાકવિ) ઇંગ્લંડના શેક્સપીયર જેવો હતો.

EXERCISE I.

1. I am of Gujarat. 2. He is an inhabitant[1] of Surat 3. Gopal is a Proper Noun. 4 Who are you ? Are you a Brahmin or a Rajput ? I am a goldsmith and make ornaments of gold and silver. 6. Where is your shop ? 7. I have two shops, one at Surat and the other at Ahmedabad 8. Is Surat a village or towa ? 9. It is a large city. 10 Is this is a penknife or a razor[2] ? 11. It is a piece of glass. 12. How many schools are there in your village ? 13 Our village is small, therefore there is only one school in it 14. There is a well behind[3] our house 15 How much water is there in it ? 16. What a fine ring[4] this is ! 17. How many rings have you ? 18. I have two rings, one of gold and the other of silver. 19. He has no ring. 20. What a fine cow this is ! Whose cow is it ? 21. How much milk does it give ? 22. God hates pride,[5] because it is the root of sin. 23. Tulsidas says, that mercy is the root of piety[6] and pride is the root

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1. Inhabitation રહેઠાણ. 2. To shave હજામત કરવી. 3. In front of આગળ. 4. A gold ring સોનાની વીંટી 5. To pride oneself upon ક્રિયાપદ તરીકે વપરાય છે. એટલે અભિમાન કરવું. 6. Piety ઉપરથી વિશેષણ. Pious ધર્મિ; ભક્તિવાળો.

of sin. 24 Gold and silver are precious metals, but iron is a very useful metal. 25. Come children, I will tell you a good story.

Part II.

1.There was a boy 2 One day his father gave him a small hatchet[1] to play with. 3. That boy went into his father's garden with a hatchet to play. 4. He walked here and there, and afterwards he made deep cuts[2] on a fine tree. 5.The next day[3] when his father saw that tree, he became very angry. 6. He asked "Who did this ?" Who made these cuts on this fine tree? 7. The gardner said ' Sir, Ask your son George.' 8. The father sent for George and asked him "Did you cut this fine tree ?" 9. George saw that he had done wrong, but he boldly said "Father,[4] I will never tell

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1, A handle of a hatehet કુહાડાનો હાથો. 2. Wounds શરીરપરના ઘા. 3. The other day એ ચાર દહાડાપર. જેમકે He came to see me the other day તે એ ચાર દહાડાપર મને મળવા આવ્યો હતો. 4. સાહેબ લોકોનાં નાનાં છોકરાં પોતાના બાપને Father નથી કહેતા પણ Papa પૅપા કહે છે અને માને Mother નથી કહેતા પણ Mamma, અથવા Mammy મૅમી કહે છે. Grand-Father બાપનો કે માનો બાપ. Grand mother માની કે બાપની મા.

a lie, I have cut that tree" 10 What a good boy! He knew that lying is a sin. Do you know the name of that boy? 12. His name was George Washington.[1] 13. Afterwards he became a very great man. 14. Children, speak the trnth always like George Washington.

EXERCISE II, Part I.

1. Have you seen the Emperor[2] of England? 2. No, Sir, but I have seen the Governor of Bomboy, 3. Where do you learn[2]? 4. We are students of the Ahmedabad High School. 5. Who broke the pane of this window? 6. I was reading my lessons. I do not know it. 7. This Jagjivan was sitting ou the table, I think be knows it. 8 Jagjivan, What do you know aout the pane? 9. Sir, I was mending

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1. તે આગળ જતાં અમેરિકાના યુનાઇટેડસ્ટેટસનો પ્રેસિડંટ થયેા 2. ઇંગ્લંડના રાજાને Emperor નથી કહેતા, પણ King of Fngland કહે છે, ને તે Emperor of India, હિંદનેા શહેનશાહ કહેવાય છે. તેમનું ભેગું નામ The King Emperor of India કહેવાય છે. 2. Where do you study? તમે કયાં અભ્યાસ કરેા એમ પણ કહેવાય. 3. We are the students of the Ahmedabay High School ના લખવું કારણ કે the students નેા અર્થ એવેા થાય છે કે અમદાવાદની હાઇસ્કુલના ફક્ત હમેજ વિદ્યાર્થી છીએ બીજા નથી. એવેા અર્થ આ વાક્યમાં નથી.

my pen; I have not seen any boy breaking the pane. 10. The pieces of the pane are lying in the class, therefore some one of you has broken the pane. 11 All of you should pay[4] the price of it 12. The poor envy the rich, but the rich have much care, and the poor are generally happy. 13. The wicked are never happy, because sin is the root of misery. 14. There are schools for the blind in Fngland, there they learn reading and writing. 15. We should be kind to the blind, the deaf and the dumb.[5] 16. Ws should thank God, that we have eyes, and that we can speak and hear. 17. The deaf and the dumb[5] can talk with thoir fingers. 18 The poor cannot send their children to school. 19. We should help them. 20. Have you lent your book to Mangaldas ? 21. No, Sir, but Manchharam lent five rupees to Mangaldas. 22. Are your books lying on the table ? 23. The industrious[6] never starve, because God gives every thing to the industrious.

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4 We should pay for it પણ કહેવાય. 5, Dumb (ડમ્). Dummy. મુંગો માણસ. 6. Industry. ઉદ્યોગ.

Part II.

1. The elephant[1] is a large animal. 2. He has a trunk[2] instead of a nose. 3. The elephant can do every thing with his trunk. 4. He takes grass with the trunk and puts it into his mouth. 5. He drinks water with the trunk and can pick up with it a little thing like a pin 6. The elephant is a very wise and intelligent[3] animal. 7. The cow, the buffalo, the horse and the dog are domestic animals; they are very useful to us. 8 The elephant is also a domestic animal and he is very useful to man. 9 We want the help of these animals. 10. If we keep a horse or an ox for our use, we ought to feed it well and be kind to it 11. We should thank God that he has created such good animals for our use. 12. The dog is a faithful animal, but the elephant is not less faithful. 13. There are many stories about the faithfulness of the elephant, one of them is as follows[4]:—

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1. A male elephaut હાથી. A female elephant. હાથણી. 2, Trunkના બીજા બે અર્થ ૧. ઝાડનું થડ. ૨. માણસનું ધડ (માથા વગરનું.) 3. Intelligent પરથી નામ Intelligence ચતુરાઈ. અક્કલ. 4. As uuder નીચે પ્રમાણે એમ પણ લખાય.

In B. C. 323 Alexander the Great of Greece invaded India after conquering Persia. Porus, the king of the Punjab opposed him, and a great, battle was fought on the banks of the Indus. Porus fought very bravely, but he was much wounded, so that he fell down from his elephant. The soldiers of Alexander came out to seize him But the elephant of the King did not move from his wounded master. Hekilled many with the sweep of his trunk, and drove away the rest. Then he set the king gently on his back with his trunk. In the meanwhile the soldiers of Porus came up and took away the king. But the brave elephant lay on the, very spot and died. Thanks to that noble animal that gave up his life for his master.

EXERCISE III.

Dogs, asses, loaves, bushes, wives, ladies[1] books, horses, lakes, la-ses, heroes, foxes, coaches,[2] fishes, beauties, queens,

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1. અમીર લોકની સ્ત્રીઓને ladies કહે છે, જેમકે Lady George Lloyd મુંબઇના હાલના નામદાર ગવર્નર સાહેબના મડમ સાહેબ. 2. A coachનો બીજો અર્થ પરિક્ષા માટે તૈયાર કરનારા શિક્ષક. જ્યારે તે ક્રિયાપદ હોય ત્યારે તેનો અર્થ પરીક્ષા માટે તૈયાર કરવું થાય છે. જેમકે The master will coach you up for the examination. માસ્તર તમને પરીક્ષા માટે તૈયાર કરશે.

duties, kinds, tables, lives,[3] negroes, flies, maids, cities, churches, boxes,knives,roses, jellies,[4] volcanoes, wishes, grates, inches, lillies, branches, shelves, hopes, thrushes,[5] thieves, wolves, leaves,[6] halves, mangoes, echoes, bamboos, cuckoos, groves,monkeys, plays,[7] safes, dwarfs.[8]

21. A princess,[9] a toe,[10] a cargo, a story an index, a cape,[11] a lass, a lynx, a valley, a chief,[12] a wife, a ray, a stomach,a church, a monarch, a bullock, cloth, a cross,[13] a pony, (પોની) a penny.[14]

FXERCISE IV.

1. Two men were sitting with their wives under a tree. 2 Their little children were playing beside them. 3. The duck and the goose are domestic birds, 4. You will

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3. Livesના બે અર્થ થાય છે એક તો જીંદગાની ને બીજો જીવન ચરિત્ર. 4. Jellies, મેવાનો પાક, મુરબ્બો. 5. Thrushનો બીજો અર્થ મોં, ગળું પાકી જવાં તે. 6. Leaves, એટલે ઝાડનાં પાન, અને બીજો અર્થ ચોપડીનાં આખાં પાનાં. 7. Plays નો બીજો અર્થ નાટક થાય છે. જેમકે Shakespeare's plays શેક્સપીયરનાં નાટક. 8. Dwarfs ઠીંગણા માણસ. 9. A princess કુંવરી. 10. A toe પગનો અંગુઠો. 11. A cape, ભૂશિર. 12. A chief સરદાર, રાજા. 13. A cross, બે આડાં લાકડાનો બનાવેલો હાટેલો વધસ્તંભ. બીજો અર્થ અડચણ પણ થાય છે. 14. એક આનાની કીંમતનો વિલાયતી સિક્કો.

see many geese and ducks swimming in the tank of our village. 5. The swan is a fine bird. 6. It is white as snow, and it swims very gracefully. 7. The duck and the goose have web-feet, therefore they can swim in water. 8. All water fowls have web-feet. 9. Birds have no feet, they have bills. 10. There are many mice in this house. 11. The teeth of the mouse are sharp. 12. The feet of the buffalo are short and thick, but the feet of the deer are slender and long. 13, Deer[1] are wild animals, but sheep are domestic animals. 14. There are many cows, (kine) buffaloes, sheep and goats in our village 15. There were three cows, two buffaloes, and many sheep and goats, but no deer in the yard[2] of the farmer. 16, The hair of the sheep is called wool,[3] and it is made into warm cloths. 17. The sheep of England are large and their wool is very soft 18. The wool of the sheep in hot countries is coarse, and blankets are made of it. 19. Jagu and Laloo were brothers; Jagu was seven years old and Lalloo was five years[4]

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1. Deer શબ્દ એકવચન તેમ અનેકવચનમાં વપરાય છે. 2. A yardનો બીજો અર્થ લુગડાં ભરવાનો વાર થાય છે. 3. Woollen (વિશેષણ) ઉનનું 4. Lalloo was five પણ કહેવાય Years. અધ્યાહાર રહે છે.

old. 20. Wheat, juwar and millet are called corn, and gram and pease[5] are called pulse.[6] 21. I have four peas in my hand. 22. Dice are small things, but they have ruined many. 23. Once I went to see the mint[7] of Bombay, there I saw many dies. 24. The age of man is three score and ten years 25. This old man is four score years old. 26. We are inhabitants of the same country, therefore we are called brethren. 27. I paid six pice for these three figs. 28. Yesterday I bought three dozen mangoes. 29. I have heard many stories about genii but I do not believe[8] in them. 30 When you will learn Algebra, you will learn indices. 31. There is no index in these three books. 32. This boy is a genius.

EXERCISE V.

1. What is name of the highest officer[1]

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5. Pease એટલે વટાણા-કઠોળ તરીકે. Peas વટાણાના દાણા. 6. Pulseનો બીજો અર્થ હાથની નાડી થાય છે. જેમકે મારી નાડ જુઓ Feel my pulse. 7. Mint નો બીજો અર્થ ચટણીમાં નાખવાનો ફુદીનો. 8. એકલા believe નો અર્થ વિશ્વાસ રાખવો થાય છે માટે believe them ના લખવું. Belief–વિશ્વાસ.

1 Officer પરથી વિશેષણ official, સરકારી, જેમકે official business (બીઝનૅસ) સરકારી કામ.

in India? 2 He is called the Governor[2]-General and resides at Calcutta[3] 3. They are generally Lords of England. 4. Lords have many men-servants and maid-servants. 5. The ancient Romans believed in many Gods and Goddesses. 6. In some schools boys and girls learn together. 7. Once a lady came to visit our school, and we got up and saluted her. 8. She asked me "Is there any idle boy or girl in your class?" 9. I replied "No, Madam.[4]" 10. Premanand and Samal were the great poets of Gujarat, but in India Kalidas was the greatest poet. 11. Do you know the name of the greatest poet of England? 12. Yes, Sir, his name was Shakespeare. 13. His plays are very famous. 14. A poor boy was sitting in the front of my uncle's house; my aunt asked him "boy, where are your parents"? 15. The poor boy replied "I have no parents." 16. Mirabai was a Rajput princess of Meywar; and she was also a celebrated poetess. 17. The tiger is a very cruel and feroci-

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2. એને Viceroy પણ કહે છે. 3. ઇ. સ. ૧૯૧૧ના ડીસેમ્બરની તા. ૧૨માએ કલકત્તાને બદલે હિંદની રાજધાની Delhi (દિલ્હી) કરી છે, માટે હવે તે દિલ્હીમાં રહે છે.
4. Madamનું ટુંકું રૂપ Ma'am મૅમ પણ છે.

ous animal, yet the tigress loves her young ones very much. 18. The tigress is like the tiger, but the lioness is not like the lion. 19.The lion has a mane,but the lioness has not 20. If the son of some great man becomes like his father, our people say that the cubs of the lion turn out lions only. 21 The lion, the tiger and the leopard are animals of the class of the cat. 22. The horse has a mane like the lion, but the lion and the horse are not of the same class. 23. The horse, the ox, the ass, and the camel are hoofed animals. 24. What difference is there between the hoof of the horse and the hoof[5] of the ox ? 25 The hoof of the horse is whole but the hoof of the ox is cloven. 26. Gegerally, horned animals have cloven hoofs.

EXERCISE VI.

1. The Emperor of India lives in England. 2. We all are the subjects of His Majesty King-Emperor George. 3. His Majesty loves us and we honour His Ma-esty. 4. The laws of our county are good; we should not break the laws. 5. The clothes of that boy are dirty, because

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5. hoofને બદલે that વાપરે તો વધારે સારૂં.

his manners are slovenly.[1] 6. Gentlemen wear clean clothes, but idle men are slovenly. 7. Slovenliness is a mark of laziners. 8.Our health depends upon the cleanliness[2] of our body and house. 9. The king's palace is[3] on the bank of the river. 10. The doors and windows of the palace are very fine 11. Calcutta is on the bank of the Hugli and Bombay is on the sea-shore 12. Give Vinayek's book to Sorab. 13. Whose pen is this ? 14. It is mine, Sir. 15. Taiabally's garden is on the bank of the river. 16.Have you seen a comet[4] ? 17. Yes, Sir, it was seen in the sky last year.[5] 18. We buy paper from the shop of a stationer[6] and sweet-meats from the shop of a confectioner,[7] 19. Sheep know the shepherd and the shepherd's dog takes care of the flock[8] of sheep. 20. Last night a tiger came into our village aud killed one cow. 21. The people of the village went to one European officer, and requeseed him to kill the tiger.

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1. A sloven, ગંદો માણસ A slut ગંદી સ્ત્રી. 2. (ક્લૅન્લિનૅસ). 3. Is ને બદલે stands વાપરો તો ચાલે. 4. A comet પુંછડીયો તારો. 5. The year before last પરાર. 6. Stationery કાગળ, સાહી-પેન વિગેરે લખવાનો સામાન. 7. Confectionery મીઠાઇ. 8. Herds of cattle ઢોરના ટોળાં. Crowds of men માણસના ટોળાં A flight of birds, પક્ષીનું ટોળું.

	Nominative.	Accusative or objective.	Possessive or Genitiue.
	પહેલી વિભક્તિ.	બીજી વિ૦	છઠ્ઠી, વિ૦
Singular	Monkey	Monkey	Monkey's
Plural	Monkeys	Monkeys	Monkeys'
Singular	Thief	Thief	Thief's
Plural	Thieves	Thieves	Thieves'
Singular	Hero	Hero	Hero's
Plural	Heroes	Heroes	Heroes'
Singular	Woman	Woman	Woman's
Olural	Women	Women	Women's
Singular	Wolf	Wolf	Wolf's
Plural	Wolves	Wolves	Wolves'
Singular	Baby	Baby	Baby's
Plural	Babies	Babies	Babies'
Singular	Deer	Deer	Deer's
Plural	Deer	Deer	Deer's
Singular	Chief[9]	Chief	Chief's
Plural	Chiefs	Chiefs	Chiefs'
Singular	Poetess	Poetess	Poetess'
Plural	Poetesses	Poetesses	Poetesses'

EXERCISE VII.

1. Iron is a heavy metal, but lead[1] is heavier than it. 2. That shop-keeper[2] is a good man, but his neighbour is cleverer than he. 3. The bunyan tree is the larg-

9. સરદાર, દેશી રાજા
1 Lead (લેડ). 2. Shopping દુકાને જઇ માલ વેચાતો લેવો તે.

est of all trees 4. Gold and silver are called precious metals, but iron[3] is the most useful of all 5 Europe is a small continent, but it is the strongest of all 6. Europe is stronger, because it is more civilized.[4] 7. Premanand[5] was the great est poet of Gujarat. 8. It is very hot to day, but it was hotter yesterday. 9. Ahme abad[6] is hotter than Surat. 10. The lion is called the king of beasts, because he is the strongest of all beasts. 11. London[7] is the largest and the richest city in the world. 12 The rose is the most beautiful of all flowers. 13. But lily is considered most beautiful of all in India. 14 Sugar is sweet, honey is sweeter, but goodness is the sweetest of all 15. This rice[8] is cheap. 16. Wheat is cheaper

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3. કારણ કે હળપુણી લેાઢાની થાય છે તે વખતે ખેતર ખેડાય છે ને અનાજ સર્વ જગતને પુરૂં પાડે છે. માટે તે સૈા કરતાં ઉપયેાગી છે. 4. Civilized ઉપરથી નામ civilization સુધારેા. 5. Premanand was the greatest of all the poets of Gujarat પણ કહેવાય. 6. It is hotter at Ahmedabad than at Surat એમ પણ કહેવામાં. 7. Londonમાં હાલ ૬૫ લાખ લેાકની વસ્તી છે. માટે તે સૈાથી મેાટું શહેર છે. 8. Paddy (પૅડી) ડાંગર. Husk ડાંગરનું છેાતરૂં.

than rice; and juwar is the cheapest of all. 17. The Mandvi Pole is the largest of all in Ahmedabad. 18. Here is the Raichand Girl School. 19. How many girls learn in it ? 20. Two hundred girls learn in it, and my sister Radha also learns in it. 21. Your sister Lalita is cleverer than my sister Radha. 22. Yes, but Radha is more diligent,[9] and last year she got the first prize. 23. It[10] was very cold this morning. 24. In the winter, when it is very cold, people put on warm clothes. 25. England is a cold country but Russia is colder than England. 26. Look, brother, here are large trees, but the palm[11] is the tallest of them.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. This is a good boy. 2. His younger brother is better than he. 3. Manilal is the best boy in our school. 4. Is Taibali older[1] than you ? 5. No. Sir, I am fifteen years old, and he is thirteen years old. 6. Lying is bad, but to tell a lie and to

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9. Diligent પરથી નામ Diligence ઉદ્યોગ 10. It was very cold in the morning today પણ કહેવાય 11. The palm of the hand હાથની હથેળી એવો અર્થ થાય છે.

1. Older શબ્દ બીજા માણસોના પ્રસંગમાં વપરાય છે.

couceal it is worse.7 Our cow gives much milk, but our nighbour's buffalo gives more milk than she 8. Manibhai, you always come to school late. 9 Sir, I am ill and cannot walk fast. 10 Yesterday I was very ill; and so I was absent. 11. Purshotam Kaka is the oldest man in the village. 12. The eldest Son of the King of England is called the Prince of Wales.[2] 13. The moon is distant from the earth but the sun is more distant than it. 14. This star is bright, but that star is brighter than it. 15.The Venus[3] is the brightest star in the sky.16 Really speaking the Venus is not a star but a planet. 17. Our earth is also a planet 18. Planets are very dis tant from one another. 19. The Neptune is the most distant planet. 20. All the planets move round the sun but the moon moves round the earth. 21. Here is one large planet; what is its name ? 22. Its name is the Jupiter,[4] it is the largest planet 23 Both the girls are ill, see how pale their faces are ! 24. Yesterday they were very ill. 25. Was Lalloo also ill ? 26. Yes, Sir,

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2. ઇંગ્લંડમાં એક પ્રાંત છે. 3. ગ્રહોના નામ પહેલાં ઈંગ્રેજીમાં હમેશાં The મુકવો, જેમકે Tho Earth. 3 શુક્રનો તારો.4.બ્રહસ્પતિ. The Mars, મંગળનો તારો.

but he is a little better now. 27. Last week I went to Poona to see a horse[5] race. 28. Both of these are race horses, that white horse ran foremost of all in the race. 29. Be humble,[6] obey your parents' orders and be dillgent in your study.[7] 30. Pride is the worst thing. 31. Do not be proud, because the first will be the last, and the last will be the first.

EXERCISE IX PART I.*

1. The cows which. 2 The city in which 3. The river on which. 4. The boy whose 5. The stick with which. 6. What I tell you 7. What you saw. 8. Near the lake in which there is in no water. 9. The cows which went to graze have returned. 10. We should love God who created us. 11 The trees which are in this garden are

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5. Horse અહીંઆં વિશેષણ તરીકે વપરાયેા છે. 6. Humble પરથી નામ Humility નમ્રતા. 7. study નેા બીજો અર્થ અભ્યાસ કરવાનેા ઓરડેા થાય છે.

*આ પાઠમાં બીજાં સંબંધી સર્વનામની સાથે "As" પણ કોઈ વખતે સંબંધી સર્વનામ તરીકે વપરાય છે જેમકે Bring such books as you have તમારી પાસે જેવી ચેાપડીઓ હેાય તેવી લાવેા. અહીંઆં as નેા અર્થ which જેવેા થાય છે.

fruit-bearing.[1] 12. The tank which is near our village dries up in summer. 13. Love what[2] is good, and hate what is evil. 14 Take what you want. 15. Do you know what I mean to write ? 16. Can you know beforehand what is to happen ? 17. No, we cannot know it beforehand; only God knows what is to happen. 18. Those who live in a city are called citizens. 19. We should love God who gives us all good things. 20. I cannot hear what you say- 21. What do you write ? 22. I can see what you are writing. 23 The girls who 24. For the girls who were standing on the road. 25. In the lesson which you read yesterday. 26. This is the lesson which you read yesterday. 27. Attend to what the teacher says 28 He has returned the book which I lent him. 29. Will you give me the book which[3] you were reading ? 30 Who was the man[4] who discovered America ? 31. Which is the girl

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1. Bearing નો બીજો અર્થ ટીકીટ વગરનો થાય છે જેમકે A bearing letter ટીકીટ લગાડ્યા વગરનો કાગળ. 2. What ને ઠેકાણે that which વાપરો તોય ચાલે. 3. અહીંઆં which ન બોલો અગર ન લખો તોય ચાલે કારણ કે આવાં વાક્યોમાં તે શબ્દ અધ્યાહાર રહે છે. 4. તે માણુસનું નામ. Columbus હતું.

who got the first prize? 32. The boy whose book you took is absent[5] to-day. 33. The Merchant[6] whose horses you saw to-day has come from Arabia.

EXERCISE IX–57 કલમ.

1. (who.) 2. (which.) 3. (which.) 4. (whom). 5. (which). 6. (what). 7. (who). 8. (which). 9. (what). 10. (who) 11. (whose.) 12. (that.) 13. (what). 14. (which) 15. (whose.) 16. (who). 17. (who). 18. (he). 19. (what). 20. (who).

EXERCISE X.

1. I will go myself. 2. Who is saying[1] so? 3. He himself was saying so. 4. She herself was saying so. 5. The boy himself has written the copy-book. 6. Did you ever see such a beautiful flower? 7. These labourers are very lazy, all were absent yesterday. 8. All were not absent, but some were absent. 9. A teacher of an

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5. Absent પરથી નામ Absence ગેરહાજરી.
6. Merchandise (મર્ચન્ડાઇઝ) વેપારની ચીજો.

1. Saying નો બીજો અર્થ કહેવત થાય છે. જે-મકે એક કહેવત છે. There is a saying.

English[2] school said to his class-students "I am going out on Government business, do not talk with one another, and read your lessons." 10. In ten minutes the teacher returned, and saw that some boys were playing and some were talking with their friends. 11. All are mortal.[3] 12. In our country many cannot read and write; only a few learn English 13. All men are not equal, some are rich, some are poor, some are industrious, and some are lazy. 14. The elephant is bigger than the lion, but the tail of the elephant is smaller than that of the lion. 15. I cannot give you both the pens, take one. 16. Which do you like, this or that ? 17. He who helps in trouble, is the only true friend. 18. Many were called but only a few were chosen.[4] 19. There are three vacancies in the school 20 Some applicants[5] went to the Head Master, but none was chosen. 21. Do not look at liquor,[6] it bites like a serpent. 22 The drunkard ruins himself. 23. Is there any ink in the

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2 A teacher of English ઈંગ્રેજી શિખવનારો શિક્ષક. English teacher ઈંગ્રેજી શિક્ષક. 3. Mortality મરણનું પ્રમાણ. Mortals મનુષ્ય પ્રાણી. 4. Chosen પરથી નામ choice પસંદગી. 5. An application અરજી. 6. A liquor-shop દારૂનું પીઠું. A sot દારૂડીઓ.

bottle.? 24 No, there is not. 25. Is there any boy in the class? 26. No, there is none. 27. I have never seen such an an-industrious[7] girl. 28. All boys should have their own slates. 29. Who will not like such a good teacher? 30. Take this yourself and give that to Nanubhai. 31. Tell me the names of all the books that you read 32. The teacher himself saw that some students do not understand[8] what they read.

EXERCISE X–Part II.

1.(her). 2.(his.) (yours.) 3.(it.) 4.(your). (mine). 5. (them). 6. (her). 7. (his). (its). 8. (he). (him). 9. (we.) 10 (best). 11. (Who). 12. (tallest.) 13. (himself.) (his). 14. (best). 15. (only.) 16. (his). 17. (all). 18. (their). 19. (one). 20. (which). 21. (it), (me).

EXERCISE XI.

1. Your pen-knife is sharp, but mine is not 2. His coat is almost new, but that of my brother is torn.3,The hand writing[1] of

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7. Industrious પરથી નામ Industry ઉદ્યોગ.
8. Understanding સમજણ.

(1) એકલા A handનો અર્થ પણ હસ્તક થાય છે. જેમકે He writes a good hand, તે સારા હસ્તક લખે છે.

this girl is good, but her sister's[2] is better. 4. The beak of the crow is black and long, but that of the parrot is red and crooked. 5. My cap is on the chair, but my brother's is on the table. 6. The milk of the buffalo is thicker than that of the cow. 7. The works of God are perfect, but those of man[3] are imperfect. 8. Alligators abound in the rivers of Africa, but they are not found in those of this country, 9. The light of the snn is very bright, but that of the moon is not so bri8ht.[4] 10. The banyan tree is large, its branches are larger than those of other trees. 11. Her watch is old, but his sister has a new one. 12. Cotton[5] coats are cheaper than silken ones. 13 Read his book to-day, I will give you that book to-morrow.14.Our teacher is our true friend, and all of us love him as such. 15. We are children of the same God, thercfore we are all brothers and sisters; and we should look upon one another as such. 16. Two men went to build a house. 17. One was a

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2. Sister's પછી handwriting અધ્યાહાર રહે છે. 3. Man બહોળા અર્થમાં મનુષ્ય જાતને ઠેકાણે છે. જેમકે Man is :mortal મનુષ્ય મર્ણું પાત્ર છે. 4. અહીંઆં bright ના લખે તો ચાલે કારણ કે તે અધ્યાહાર રહે છે.. 5. Cotton pods કાલાં, Cotton seeds કપાસીઆ

wise man and the other was a foolish one 18. The wise man built his house on a rock, but the foolish one built his[6] on sand near a river. 19. Both the houses were built in summer. 20. When the rainy season set in and it rained heavily, the wise man's house suffered no harm but the poor man's[7] fell with a crash. 21. The house, which has a strong foundation does not fall. 22. The foundation[8] of our character ought also to be strong like that of our house.

EXERCISE XII.

1. All the boys and girls are present to-day. 2. Three boys were absent yesterday. 3. A few boys were were playing near the school in the evening, but all the girls went home. 4 Has Sorab come to school ? 5. No, Sir, he was ill for some days, and he has gone to Domus for change of air. 6. Is Domus a village or a city ? 7. It is a fine village on the seacoast a little way from Surat. 8. It is a good Sanitarium[1] and many go there in

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6. His આગળ house અધ્યાહાર રહે છે. 7. અહીંઆં પણ man's પછી house અધ્યાહાર છે. 8. To lay a foundation, પાયો નાંખવો.

1. Sanitariumનું બહુવચન sanitaria છે. હવા-

summer. 9. You have read much, now sit down. 10. He has much wealth and he makes a good use of it.[2] 11 Only a few make a good use of their wealth. 12. Is there any ink in your inkstand? 13. Yes, Sir, there is a little ink in my inkstand, but there is no ink in that bottle. 14 Do[3] you take liquor? 15. No, Sir, I take a little milk in the morning. 16. Many take tea in the morning, and a few take it in the morning and evening. 17. Sir, Isaac Newton was a great astronomer and was famous all[4] over Europe. 18. Few were more learned than he. 19. Also few were more modest than he 20. He had a little dog, which was called Diamond. 21. One day Diamond jumped upon his master's table and overturned a burning[5] candle. 22. Many valuable papers which were on the table were burnt.[6] 23. Several years'

ખાવાનાં મુખ્ય ઠેકાણાં હિંદુસ્તાનમાં માઉન્ટ આબુ, ગુજરાતના ઉત્તરે. મહાબળેશ્વર અને માથેરાન, પુના પાસે. ઉટાકામંડ મદ્રાસ ઇલાકામાં. સીમલા હિમાલય પર્વત ઉપર છે. 2. It એ wealthને ઠેકાણે છે. બીજીવાર wealth શબ્દ મુકવો શોભતો નથી. 3. Do you drink? (તમે દારૂ પીઓ છો?) એમ પણ કહેવાય. 4. All over ને ઠેકાણે throughout પણ બોલાય. 5. Burning ને ઠેકાણે lighted (બળેલી) પણ ચાલે. 6. Were burnt ને બદલે were consumed પણ ચાલે.

labour was lost in a few minutes. 24. Has the dog any sense ? 25. He did not know what he did. 26. When Newton saw this great mischief, he did not beat his dog, but only said " Diamond, Diamond, Thou dost not know what mischief thou hast done " 27. Newton was a truly great man, and all respect him as such.

EXERCISE XII. Part II.

1. (one) 2. (that) 3. (that) 4. (they) 5. (many), (some), (one), 6. (any) 7. (some) 8. (a little) 9. (it) 10. (larger than those) 11. (such) 12. (who) 13. (such) 14. (our) 15. (own) 16. (better) 17. (Who) I 18. (whom), (what) 19. (our), (theirs) 20. (our) (yours) 1. (as such) 22. (that) 23. (more) 24. own) 25 (what.)

EXERCISE XIV. Part I.

1. Iron is dug out[1] of the ground. 2. It is then heated in a furnace, and is hammered[2] on an anvil. 3. Letters are delivered in the morning and evening in Surat.4.This house was built last year 5.The mangoes[3] of Bombay are praised. 6. The

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1. Out ofને ઠેકાણે from ચાલે. 2. Hammeredને બદલે beaten ચાલે. 3. The mangoes of Bombay અથવા The Bombay mangoes ચાલે.

mangoes of Bombay are now sent to England. 7. My house[4] is being built. 8. When my house was being built, timber was dear. 9. Both my brothers were educated[5] in this school. 10. A new edition of this book is being printed. 11. Truthful boys are liked by all. 12. This newspaper[6] is read every where. 13. Such a book was never seen. 14. Twenty boys were promoted and the remaining nine were kept in the same class. 15. The sky was covered[7] with clouds. 16. That girl[8] was given a handsome little box and two books as a prize. 17. A spy was seen running away by the sepoys. 18. He was caught and taken by them to their general. 19. Such errors are often committed by little boys. 20. By whom were these exercises written ? 21. They were written by Sorab.

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4. My house is being built, અથવા my house is building. 5. Were educated અથવા received their education. 6. News=સમાચાર. આ શબ્દમાં ચાર અક્ષર છે પ્રથમ N એટલે North=ઉત્તર; E=east, પૂર્વ; W=west, પશ્ચિમ; અને S=South, દક્ષિણ. આ પ્રમાણે ચારે દિશાથી જે કંઈ સાંભળવામાં આવે તે સમાચાર કહેવાય. 7. Was covered with clouds અથવા was clouded. 8. આ વાક્યને બદલે That girl was presented with a handsome little box and two books લખે તો ચાલે.

22. The bell will be rung at five o'clock. 23, Cotton clothes are worn in hot countries, and woollen clothes in cold ones. 24 Cotton grows on a certain plant and wool grows on the bodies of sheep. 25. Many ships are wrecked against rocks in the sea. 26. A light house is built on a rocky shore.

EXERCISE XIV. Part II

1. Gambling has ruined many (જુગારથી ઘરની પાયમાલી થઈ છે). 2. The bell was rung by the peon. 3 Her parents are loved and honoured by her. 4. The sun was hidden by the clouds, and there was darkness 5. Aurungzeb declared (જાહેર કરી) war against Shivaji. 6. The stag (સાંબર) was killed by the hounds but vultures (ગીધ પક્ષી) devoured (ખાઈ ગયા) its body. 7. India was invaded[1] (હુમલો કરવામાં આવ્યો) by Mahommad twelve times. 8. The house is being built by masons. 9. You shall be punished by the teacher. 10. Who was bitten by the snake ?[2] 11. The ripe grain will be out and gathered in by them. 12. The grain is ripened by the heat. 13. By whom were the pa-

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1. Invade પરથી નામ Invasion હુમલો. 2. who was stung by tpe scorpion ? વીંછી કોને કરડ્યો ? A snake-bite સર્પ દંશ. Slough ([illegible]) [illegible].

tatoes dug up ? 14. By whom can the laws of Nature be changed ? 15. They can be changed by none but[3] God, because God has made every thing. 16. He was taken by the Queen into her service and made one of her pages. 17. He was ordered by the King to go there at once. 18. For whom is this seat being made by you ? 19. He was accused of telling an untruth by them. 20. Columbus discovered America. 21. by whom was the glass broken ?

EXERCISE XV.

1. I cannot write as you write (do). 2. This dry loaf cannot be chewed[1] by that old man. 9. I am very sorry for you, but at present, I cannot help you. 4. He is so talkative that he cannot be silent[2] even for a minute. 5. The sun shines at noon so much that we cannot look at it. 6. We can

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3. But=શિવાય. 4. Discovered એટલે દુનિઆમાં જે હયાત હોય ને ખબર ન હોય તેનું શોધી કાઢવું તેને discover કહે છે. અને જે દુનિઆમાં હયાત ના હોય તેને શોધી કાઢવું તેને Invent કહે છે. જેમ The art of printing was invented by Caxton કૅક્સટને છાપવાની કળા શોધી કાઢી Discovery, શોધ-

1 To chew the cud, ખાવાનું વાગોળવું

Silent પરથી નામ silence ચુપકી. Be silent ચુપ રહો.

hear with our ears. 7. Tobacco is an injurious thing. 8. Do you smoke ?[3] 9. No, Sir, I cannot bear its smell. 10. Boys and girls should not smoke. 11. In England there is such a law that a boy, who smokes, is punished. 12. In Japan too, there is such a law. 13. A famous Englishman named Sir Walter Releigh[4] first brought the tobacco plant into England from America. 14. At that time[5] Queen Elizabeht was reigning in England. 15. There is an amusing story about Sir Walter Releigh, which I tell you. 16. Once he said to Queen Elizabeth "I can tell you the weight of the smoke of tobacco." 17. The Queen said "you are a boaster, how can smoke be weighed?" 18. He said "your Majesty, I can do what I am saying." 19. The Queen said "I bet twenty guineas."[6] 2 . Releigh accepted the wager. 21. Then he brought a cigar and weighed it. 22. He then lighted and began to smoke it, and gathered

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3. Smoke નો અર્થ જ્યારે નામ હોય ત્યારે ધુમાડો થાય છે, ને ક્રિયાપદ હોય ત્યારે ધુમાડો લેવો—પછી તે બીડી હોય કે હોકો. Volumes of smoke A ધુમાડાના ગોટા. cigar=બીડી. ૪ સર વૉલ્ટર રેલે તમાકુ સાથે બટાટા પણ અમેરિકાથી પહેલ વહેલાં લાવ્યો હતો. 5. At that time Akbar was reigning in India, તે વખતે હિંદુસ્તાનમાં અકબર રાજ કરતો હતો.

the ashes of cigar in a saucer. 23. He then weighed the ashes. 24. Of course, the weight of the ashes was less than that of the cigar. 25. The difference of the two weights was the weight of the smoke 26. The Queen put the guineas[6] on the table and said "Alchemists[7] turn their gold into ashes,butyou have turned ashes into gold."

EXERCISE XVI.

1. May[1] I take your book ? 2. Yes, you may take it, but return[2] it tomorrow. 3. May the Empreor live long and rule for many years. 4. When does the Bombay train start ? 5. It starts at six o'clock in the morning. 6. Then you must start from this place at 5 o'clock. 7. What have I written on the black board ? 8. Sir I can-

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6 એક ગીની (૨૧ શીલીંગની) એ સેાનાનું નાણું છે. જેને આપણે મહેાર કહીએ છીએ. 7. Alchemy-કીમિયેા. તાંબાનું સેાનું અને કલઇનું રૂપું બનાવવાની કળા.An alchemist=કમીયાગર, તાંબાનું સેાનું ને કલઇનું રૂપું બનાવનાર.

1. May શબ્દ બેાલનારની ઇચ્છા જણાવે છે, ને shall સામા માણસની ઇચ્છાપર આધાર રાખે છે: એ તફાવત છે. May I take your book ? અને Shall I take your bour yook ? પરથી સમજી લેવેા.2 Returnનેા અર્થ નામ હેાય ત્યારે બદલેા પણ થાય છે. જેમકે you must make a return for it તમારે તેનેા બદલેા વાળવેા જોઇએ. A return-ticket, આવતાં જતાની એક ટીકીટ.

not see so far. 9. Then your eyes must be weak. 10. You must use (put on) spectacles. 11. Sir, I do use spectacles but my brother has taken away my spectacles. 12. You came late, therefore you should stand in the class. 13. Vasanji, may I take this pencil? 14. It is not mine, it is Sorab's, therefore I cannot give it 15. Ask Sorab, he will give it to you 16. May I shut the window? 17. Yes, if you please. 18. Is this sum right or wrong? 19. It may be right or wrong, I cannot tell it to you. 20 If you want to be healthy,[3] you should be clean. 21. If you want to be strong, you should take exercise. 22. You should learn to read well. 23. You should not read too fast or too slowly. 24. You should read as you talk with your friends. 25. God bless[4] you or may God bless you! 26. May God help you in this distress. 27. Always ask for (wish the help of God, because all our aims may fail on account of a slight mistake. 28. Sir, may these labourers go home? 29. If the work is done, (finished) they may go. 30. Lying is a great sin, may God save you

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3. Health પરથી નામ Health તંદુરસ્તી 4. Bless પરથી નામ Blessing આશિર્વાદ.

from this sin. 31. This man was a drunkard,[5] but he has given up drinking. 32. May God lead him to the rignt path.

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1. (do), Present tense (indefinite.) 2. (Does.) Present Indefinite. 3. (were) Past continuous. 4. (has) Present perfect 5. (has) Present perfect. 6. (have) Present perfect continuous. 7. (have) Present Prefect. 8. (was) Past Passive. 9. (have) Present Perfect. 10. (have) Present Perfeet. 11, (have) Present Perfect Passive. 12. (may) Present tense. 13. (shall) Future Perfect. 14. (may) Present tense. 15. (was) Past Indefinite Passive. 16. (shall) Future continuous. 17. (shall) Future Pertect 18. (have) Present Perfect. 19. (shall) Future Passive. 20. (had) Plue perfect.

1. shall have learnt. 2. is being educated, 3. was holding. 4. has been working. 5. shall be showing. 6. has been going. 7. was running. 8. had been performed. 9. was spoken. 10. bring.

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5. દારૂડીઆનો બીજો અર્થ A sot થાય છે.

EXERCISE XVII.

1. We do[1] one exercise in Pathmala and two pages in Karan Ghelo every day. 2. Do you do the same ? 3. Pathmala is not used in our school; we do translation from the third book 4. The ignorant[2] take as much pleasure in idleness as the educated do in learning. 5. The dog barks at you as much as he does at me. 6. As the fair[3] will be held on the bank of tho river tom-orrow, we shall get a holiday. 7. We got no leave for these two months. 8. Do not ask me for leave. 9. Sir, I do not ask you for leave, because I do not go to see the fair. 10 Why do you do so ? 11 Do your own business, do not mind what others do 12. Will this book do ? 13. Yes, it will do- 14. The moon shines at night as the sun does during the day. 15. I know how to translate this sentence, Do you know how to do so ?

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1. આ Do ના પાઠમાં Doનો બીજો ઉપયોગ તબીયત પુછવામાં વપરાય છે. જેમકે How do you do? તમારી તબીયત કેવી છે ? એ સાધારણ રીતે બોલવામાં આવે છે વળી તેને બદલે How are you? પણ બોલાય છે.
2. અહીંઆં Ignorant વિશેષણ પહેલાં "The" article આવ્યો છે તેથી તે નામ તરીકે વપરાય છે. તેમજ The educatedનું સમજવું, એટલે ભણેલા માણસો
3. Fare, રેલનું અથવા ગાડીનું ભાડું.

16 We cannot do without air, water and food. 17. The fish can live without air, but it cannot do without water. 18. How does your son Chaman do in the upper class? 19. He does well. 20. We should love others as we do ourselves. 21. Mind[4] your own business, he will do his own. 22. We should love[5] our neighbours, because we cannot do without one another's help 23. That blind man was loving his dog, and the dog was loving him.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. He is as clever as his brother.[1] 2. This penknife is not as (or so) sharp as yours 3. That river is as long as the Ganges[2] 4. No city is as large as London.[3] 5. No country is as populous as China.[4] 6. You came as late as I.[5] 7. She was ill yesterday, but she is worse to day. 8. Russia is the largest country in the world; but it is not as (so) wealthy as England. 9. The Nile[6] is the longest river in the

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4. Mind જ્યારે નામ હોય ત્યારે તેનો અર્થ મન થાય છે.

1. Brother પછી "is" અધ્યાહાર છે. 2. સઘળી નદીઓના નામ પહેલાં "The" article મુકવો એવો વ્યાકરણનો નિયમ છે. 3. Londonની વસ્તી પાંસઠ લાખની છે. 4. ચિનની વસ્તી ૫૦ કરોડ છે. 5, I પછી did અધ્યાહાર છે. 6. Nile નદીની લંબાઇ ચાર હજાર માઇલ છે.

world, but there is not as (or so) much water in it as[7] in the Kongo. 10. We can run as fast as you. 11. The ox cannot run as fast as the horse. 12. Are you as tall as Chiman ? 13 No, Sir, I can run as fast as he can 14. How large is that city ? 15. I think that city is smaller than Surat. 16. Yes, it is not so large. 17. These boys ran a mile;[8] can you run as fast as they ? 18. We can walk further than they can. 19. To-day the goods train[9] came late; and the mail train came as late as that 20 How much do you read every day ? 21. How many pages do you read every day ? 22. How much time do you take in coming to school ? 23. I live at Rander, therefore I take two hours 24. When did you start[10] from Bombay ? 25. We started from Bombay at two o'clock. 26. How do you hold your pen ?27. How mrny sons had Shah Jehan ? 28. How long did Shah Jehan reign ?[11] 29 How far have you studied ? 30. How many boys are there in your school ? 31 We cannot go further than this.

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7. As પછી it is અધ્યાહાર છે. 8. Mile ની case " Accusative of time કહેવી 9. A passenger train માણસની ગાડી. 10 Start from ને બદલે leave મુકે તેમ ચાલે. 11. Reign જ્યારે નામ તરીકે વપરાય ત્યારે તેનો અર્થ રાજ થાય છે.

EXERCISE XIX.

I. He is very[1] clever. 2. The pea-cock is a very beautiful bird, but the pea-hen is not so fine as the pea-cock. 3. I am very pleased to see you. 4. They were much pleased to see us. 5. This shopk-eeper sells tea, sugar, and such other things. 6. These things are of daily use. 7. That shop-keeper is a very honest man. 8. His neighbour[2] is not honest, he cheats his customers.[3] 9. They are much displeased with him. 10. He will lose all his customers sooner or later. 11. There are many boys in this school. 12. There is much water in the river which is near our village. 13. There is not much water in this river. 14. That girl has been much weakened by fever. 15. He was much ashamed.[4] 16. Are you much ashamed? 17. To run far from sin is a very important thing for young boys. 18, He knelt before the Judge[5] and said "Sir, I am much

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1. Very વિશેષણ તરીકે વપરાયછે. જેમકે My very son મારો ખરેખરો દીકરો. બીજો અર્થ તેજ. જેમકે He is the very boy whom I saw yesterday. 2. Neighbourhood પડોસ. 3. Custom ઘરાકી. A custom રીતરીવાજ. 4. He felt great shame તેને ઘણી શરમ લાગી. 5. Judgment ઠરાવ, ચુકાદો.

ashamed of my conduct, forgive me." 19. The Judge forgave him. 20. Birds fly in the air, fishes swim in water, and worms and serpents crawl on the ground. 21. O God, I have committed many sins, forgive me. 22. A few persons only would say so 23. He has much wealth[6] 24. A few boys stood on the road, and a few ran into houses. 25. He has many rupees. 26, Will you take a little milk? 27. A few boys came very late to-day. 28, You are very angry with me. 29. Run away from sin, and seek wisdom and knowledge. 30 My finger was cut while mending a pen and it bled much. 31. Six or seven mice rushed out of a hole and came slowly into my room. 32, It is very hot to-day. 33. Yes, summer has set in and hence it must be hot 34. He had much fever yesterday. 35. Has he any fever at present? 36. Yes, he has still some fever. 37. Are there any mistakes in your essay? 38. There may or may not be mistakes, I don't know them.[7]

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6. Wealth પરથી વિશેષણ. wealthy. પૈસાદાર.
7. ઇંગ્રેજીમાં સકર્મક ક્રિયાપદ પછી કર્મ મુકવું જોઇએ.

1 Many—Rupees, letters, sticks, showers.
2 Much—Money, corn, rice, fuel, cloth prose, poetry, rain
3 Little—Money, corn, rice, fuel, cloth, dress, prose, poetry, poem, rain.
4 Few—Rupees, letters, sticks, showers.
5 Some—Money, rupees, letters, corn, rice, fuel, sticks, cloth, dress, prose, poetry, poem, rain, showers.
6 Any—Money rupees, paper, letters, corn, rice, fuel, sticks cloth, dress, prose, poetry, poem, rain, showers.

EXERCISE XX.

1. I live in Ahmedabad. 2. The sun[1] shines in the sky. 3. He came into my room and asked me "what is there in your hand?" 4. There is much water in the well and all the people of the village come to that very well to fetch water, 5. In the neighbouring village, there is a larger well, but its water is salt,[2] so that the people of that village also fetch water from the same well. 6. There are troughs near the large wells of villages. 7. At noon[3] the cattle[4] of the village come to the trough to drink water. 8. The moon vill rise at

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1. Sun-shine (નામ) એટલે સૂર્યનો તડકો. 2. Brackish થોડું મોળું, ખારૂં. 3. Mid-day=બપોર. 4. Cattle હમેશાં બહુવચનમાં છે. એનું એકવચન થતું નથી.

two o'clock to-day. 9. The train[5] stops at Broach for half an hour on its way to Surat. 10. Look[6] into your book. 11. A tortoise seeing an eagle soaring in the sky said "Teach me how to fly." 12 The eagle replied "Those that have no wings cannot fly." 13. Jackals come out at night to seek their food; they remain in their holes during the doy. 14 On seeing a man or a dog, they run away into their holes. 15. Pour a little water into this glass. 16 How many teeth are there in your mouth? 17. He put a piece of bread into his mouth. 18. Cotton is woven and made into cloths. 19. We put a morsel[7] of our food into our mouths. 20. We chew it with our teeth and swallow[8] it up. 21. The chewed food goes into the stomach. 22. In the stomach it is turned into blood. 23. Afterwards they threw their brother into a pit and fled to a foreign country.

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5. The train stops at Broach for half an hour while going to Surat. એમ પણ ચાલે. 6. Look on with him=તેની ચોપડીમાં જુઓ (એ-ટલે જ્યારે મારી પાસે ચોપડી ન હોય ત્યારે). 7. A mouthful કોળીઓ. 8. Swallowનો બીજો અર્થ જ્યારે નામ હોય ત્યારે ચકલો કે ચકલી થાય છે.

EXERCISE XXI.

1. He came from Surat. 2. These merchants have come from a foreign[1] land (country). 3. He is half dead[2] with hunger[3] and thirst.[4] 4. The train goes thrice to Ahmedabad from Bombay every day. 5. The soldier fights with a sword, the farmer tills[5] with a plough, the tailor[6] sews with a needle, and the blacksmith forges with a hammer. 6. We see with the eyes, smell with the nose, hear with the ears, and speak with the mouth. 7. The shepherd came with a long stick in his hand. 8. You cannot go into this temple[7] with shoes on. 9. We saw monkeys sitting among the branches of trees. 10. If you want to go to Karachi, you can go (or do so) by a train, or a steamer. 11. This is a letter written by a little girl. 12. He lived among the Arabs for two years, so that he can speak Arabic[8]

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1. A foreigner પરદેશી. 2 The dead મુએલાં માણસો. Death મોત. 3. Hunger પરથી વિશેષણ. Hungry ભુખો. 4. Thirst પરથા વિશેષણ Thirsty તરસ્યો. 5. Till પરથી નામ tillage ખેતી. 6. A seamstress, દરજણ. 7. Temple નો બીજો અર્થ લમણું થાય છે. (આલની ઉપરનો અને માથાની નીચેનો ભાગ). 8. ભાષાના નામ પહેલાં The આર્ટિકલ ન લગાડો. The Arabic ના લખવું

well. 13. He finished this work amid great dangers and difficulties. 14 He is above me in the class. 15. Streams flow upon rocks. 6 There are many factories in Manchester, therefore the clouds of smoke hang over that city. 17. A valcano burst, and the clouds of hot ashes fell on that city. 18. Over two hundred men died.[9] 19. People went to see the fair with new turbans on their heads and new shoes[10] on their feet. 20. Wo have hair on our heads and beasts have hair all over their bodies.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. A little girl was standing near a church with flowers[1] in a basket. 2. On seeing a lady that girl said "Madam, Will you not buy my flowers ? " 3. That lady replied " Yes, I will buy them, but what will you do with the money ?" 4. The girl with tears in her eyes, replied "Madam,

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9. Perished નાશ પામ્યા. Died કુદરતી રીતે મરી ગયા 10. Shoes પગરખાં. Shoes of animals નાળ. A wooden shoe પાવડી. A shoe-black જોડાં સાફ કરી બ્લાકીંગ લગાડનાર. A shoe-maker મોચી. Boots ઘુંટી સુધી આવે એવાં જોડાં.

1. Flower પરથી વિશેષણ Flowery ઘણાં ફુલવાળું.

Wy mother is very ill, I shall buy for her milk and bread with the monev" 5. That kind lady's eyes were filled with tears[2] and she said "Take me to your house, I shall take you both to an Englishman, he will help you" 6. The emperor said to the shepherd "Ask for what you like as your reward." 7. He replied "Your Majesty, I want no reward."[3] 8. Where is the signature[4] of your teacher in the certificate? 9. The Rev Joseph Van Someren Taylor has written the first complete Grammar of the Gujarati language. 10. Mr. Hope made improvements in Surat. 11. He was the Collector of Surat. 12. The camp of the Mamlatdar is at Bulsar 13. We are not so punctual[5] as Englishmen. 14. An Englishmnn came into our village 15. The people of the village said "Sir, a tiger always comes into our village, if you kill it, we shall be obliged to you" 16. The name of that English man was Mr David. 17. His Highness Fatte-

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2. That kind lady's eyes became tearful લખો તોપણ ચાલે. 3. I do not want any reward આ વાક્ય પણ ચાલે. 4. Signature પરથી ક્રિયાપદ To sign એટલે સહી કરવી. Signatory સહી કરનાર 5. Punctual બરાબર વખતે રોજ આવે એવો.

sinh, his queen, and the prince will go to England this month. 18. The Rev. T. L. Wells was the author of the Pathmala. 19. If you will tell a lie, the master will be angry. 20. What is your opinion ? 21 His Excellency[6] Lord Hardinge[7] is the Governor General of India. 22. His Highness[8] the Maha Raja of Bhawnagar went to Ahmedabad, where people gave him a hearty reception.[9] 23. The Nagar Sheth said " As Your Highness has visited our city, we are much honoured."

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6. હિંદુસ્તાનના ગવર્નર જનરલ, તેમજ મદ્રાસ, મુંબઇ અને બંગાળાના ગવર્નરના નામ પહેલાં એવો ખિતાબ મુકવાનો રીવાજ છે. હાલ Lord Chelmsford છે 8. His Highness આ ખિતાબ દેશી રાજાઓને આપેલો છે. 9. Reception ને ઠેકાણે welcome લખે તોપણ ચાલે.